# Mational Republican

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Advertising Rates.

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The weather in the District for the ensuing twesty four hours is indicated as fulling, followed by slowly rising barmeter, vesterily to southerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

### The Test of Greatness.

There is perhaps no stronger proof of high character or surer test of its stability and firm ness than the ability to resist the influences of ness than the ability to resist the influences of passion and prejudice and rise to the sublime plane of impartial judgment. Few even have accomplished so much in times of great pub-lic excitement and dapper in all the history of the world. The number of patriots wholly without selfishness—patriots who have sacri-ficed self on the altar of their countries—is few, indeed; so few that their names may be written on a brief page of the volume that records them. While there is always great room for the exercise of the seal of this class of philanthropists in the affairs and emergen cles of nations, and while it is true that great cocasions rarely pass away without placing the laurels of immortality upon the brows of a devoted few, who thenceforward stand out a devoted few, who thenceforward stand out upon the face of time as grand exemplars of honor and heroism, it is nevertheless true, to the disgrace of civilization, that these monuments of universal fame are few in comparison with the great number of aspirants to the distinction. The world is full of pretenders in this line seeking such exaltation, but although "many are called few are chosen." The great mass of those who strive to emulate the character lack its essential requirements and fall of its achievement in consequence. The rock of their danger is consequence. The rock of their danger is shallowness. They are not grounded upon the sub-stratum, but upon the surface, and when the winds come and the rains descend they fall and are swept away by the current of fury they thought to stem.

of fury they thought to stem.

The effort of the patriot is ever a supreme one, and if its violence does not disturb the mental and moral stamina of the man, he is asfe and his glory assured, in proportion to his natural powers. But the great difficulty is that in most cases the shock careens the judgment, and it is no longer able to distin-guish the true relation of things, or to teach the actor the exact position in this crisis. In this situation he loses his balance on the dividing line he seeks to maintain to such an extent that, instead of proving himself a patriot, firmly standing between the contend-ing factions, he finds he has fallen over the mark, and became a partisan of the opposi-tion. His ability to advance to the lize of duty without overstepping it, on trying occa-sions, has always been the test of true greatness. He who has been able to stand forth from the one side or the other, and hold the scales of justice with unawerving firmness until the end, thus commanding the support of friends, and challenging the inclination of enemies, until at last both are brought, with one accord, to join in upholding the same right, because it is right—be who has had the wisdom and strength to do this has passed into history as a patriot and a hero. But he who, history as a patriot and a hero. But he who, in attempting the role, (to use a popular and pointed simile.) "stands up so straight as to fall over backwards" and lands on the other side—he has never in subsequent periods been regarded as in any sense a patriot or a hero, or as exhibiting any trait worthy of the emulation of the young. He is, in fact, ever after generally regarded with suspicion by both parties to the struggle which illustrated his character, and passes by the name of fraiter. And this is the category wherein the names of the great bulk of those who essay the endeavors of the patriot find final record. We commend it to the attention of certain Republican leaders of the present hour as dis-Republican leaders of the present hour as dis-closing the snares in wait for patriotic feet in perilous times, that they may avoid the

## dangers that beset them.

Party Pusilianimity.

The Albany Journal, in speaking of the proposed compromise and its acceptance of it,

says:

"Int while accepting it, ict it be understood also that the only necessify for it is the revolutionary and threatesting attitude of the Democratic manner of the control of the control of the necessary and the control of the

If there be not enough of the namby-pamby, If there be not enough of the namy-pamoy, loose-jointed weakness in the above we will refur the loyal Republican reader to the excuses made for the compromise by some of the Republican leaders on the joint committee. "The only necessity for it is the revolutionary and threatening attitude of the Democratic managers." A lackaday, what pusificantly Republication out of victory! Powed lanimity! Browbeaten out of victory! Forced to concessions disreputable and revolutionary to concessions disreputable and revolutionary because the Democracy refuse to yield to the constitutional method of deciding and declaring the vote

What would have become of the country if the Re publican party had acceded to their peace proposals in 1864? What would have come of national unity, of constitutions liberty, of freedom and of law !

The Republican party has been stabbed in the use of its friends. Its leaders have allowed its enemies to incubate and hatch a nondescript contrivance. They have allowed themselves to be bamboozied into the acceptance of a dishonest scheme of deception, such as makes dishonest acheme of deception, such as makes the Constitution a utility and established pre-cedents things worthless. They have been engaged it a game of throwing the Constitu-tion, law and principles of public right to the dogs, and the Journal meekly submits, with the remark that it only accepts the com-promise from abject fear of the threatening

attitude of the Democracy.

And is this the boasted pluck and valor and noble manbood of a party whose bravery and courage nailed to the mast-head of the old ship the flag of national unity, and, through a thousand sacrifices, kept it there?

A Surrender to the Enemy. The Republican members of the Senate, or a majority of them, have thrown up the sponge, closed hands with the Democrats, and, so far as their votes and voices could go, have surrendered the Republican Presidential case to an expedient, when before it was fast anchored in the Constitution and could not have been disturbed. This may be wisdom, but we must be permitted, under an honest conviction, to characterize it as cowardice. The fears challenged by Democratte bluster and threats have had the effect intended by the bulldozen. The people were infinidated through-out the late inaurgent States until the count resulted in but one majority for Hayes and Wheeler, when but for the intinidation policy of the adversary, their majority would have been at least forty-five, clearly given and accred to their credit.

The influences that fell upon the bull-doxed cates and controlled the results adversely there, mare tracers and periminated the well-

ate of the United States and led to an early surrender of the one majority to an expediency, which, at best, is of a doubtful tenure. If Hayes is now declared elected it will be an interposition of Providence that he is saved from the almost inevitable consequences of this substantial surrender of his case. An absolute certainty has been laid upon the altar of doubt, and, if right prevails now, it will be under the guiding finger and touch of Su-preme Power—not through the wisdom or effi-ciency of this modern invention outside the

ciency of this modern invention outside the Constitution.

We hope our fears are groundless, but they are challenged by the omens of the hour. We shall saide the result, prepared for the worst, conndent to the end that this measure of exconneces to the end that this measure of ex-pediency and cowardice has been a grave mis-take on the part of the eminent Republican statesmen who have sustained it, and which portends infinite mischlef to the interests of the country. With this declaration of belief

the country. With this declaration of belief we shall await the issue with trembling. So far as their own official and political interests are concerned, the Republica a Senators who have championed this measure have exhibited much physical courage. In the face of a history which has recorded the certain political death of every compromise of the Constitution during the last century, three or four great Republican statesmen have tempted their fate. If it comes, as the fates of their filtustrious predecessors have come, they can Illustrious predecessors have come, they can credit themselves as the architects of their own political ruin, and that, too, in the face of historic warning. This account, however, they must settle with the people—not with us; and if the time of immunity for compromisers has been reached, time will reveal that fact, showing that in politics the laws of cause and

The Demand of a Sovereign People. President Ferry understands that, accord-ing to the Constitution, the Presiding Officer of the Senate must, on the 14th of February, open the certificates, and that, ac-cording to the interpretation of that document made by its framers, he must also count and

lectare the vote.

Four millions of Republican voters who, Four millions of Republican voters who, according to the forms of law, elected Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency of the United States, solemnly demand that he, as the faithful servant of a sovereign people, must follow the directions laid down by the Constitution and established precedents.

In their majesty they demand this. In the name of constitutional liberty and law they demand it. They demand it in the name of victory, law and eternal justice. Will President Ferry obey the mandates of a sovereign people!

### Refenders of the Constitution.

Refenders of the Constitution.

The following are the members of the United States Senate who will go down in history as the fearless defenders of the Constitution at a crisis when the country needed men of will and nerve, who believed the majesty and the inviolability of the law of greater moment than imaginings of war and threatening onems: Messrs. Blanke, Baucke, Cameron of Wie, Clayvox, Convern Dowsky, Expos. Hamilton, Hamilton, Charles, Cameron, Convern Dowsky, Expos. Hamilton. TON, CONOVER, DORSEY, EATON, HAMILTON HAMLIN, INGALLS, MITCHELL, MORTON, PAT TERSON, SARGENT, SHERMAN and WEST-17

HAMIN, INGALLS, MITCHELL, MORTON, PATTERSON, SARGENTS, SHERMAN AND WEST—17.

Will Southern Democrats Rise Above Paviy and Strike a Blow for Principle?

The National Democrate party, by its teachings and advocacy of State sovereignty, incited the Southern Democrats to undertake the late civil war for the purpose of destroying this Government, justifying themselves with the argument, based upon false logic, that we had no nation, only a compact of States, and that the Will, whim or caprice of the several States, or of any number of them. The opposite national party held, on the contrary, that the sacred contract, submitted to and ratified by the people, thus created a nation, which could be dissolved only upon the established and universally conceded principle of law, to wit the consent of all the parties thereto. So, when left to that final arbitrament of arms, the secession party per sente Jeff Davis-Yancy-Tombs party—fought because of their belief in State sovereignty. The opposition party of the South—the Union-Jacksen-Douglas Democrats, and all old-line Whigs who did not believe in State sovereignty, but did believe in the rights of the States, as specially delegated by the Constitution—only consented to the war and joined their section upon the idea of the Inherent right of revolution.

This opposition party had for its leaders in the South at that time many who are now members.

to the war and joined their section upon the idea of the inherent right of revealation.

This opposition party had for its leaders in the South at that time many who are now members of Cangrees from that section—viz., Hon. Ben. H. Hill, Col. Casey Young, Hen. D. B. Calberson, exchovernor Threckmorton, and others. To them and to those educated to believe to and revere our great American system of government we look for a bold and open dissent—a fearless disapproval—of this mixed tribunal bilt, which provides practically for the destruction of the rights of the several States specifically delegated by the Constitution to exceed a factorial College. We claim that, by the authority of the Constitution, the several States, each noting for itself through its Legislature or by the voice of its people, with a State-created returning board, or reviewing board, not in conflict with the Constitution, can elect or select the members of this college, and therefore no provision of the Constitution or act of Congress authorising a review of the action of this college, or of the acts of these States in relation thereto, is justifiable or constitutional. Then its members so elected are legisloffment, and their action is final, and subject to no review. To establish this national returning board—this mixed tribunal—is to make a precedent acknowledging the right of the National Government to review all acts of the States, notwithknowledging the right of the National Govern

standing they are done by special provisions of the Constitution.

Acknowledge this, by this one act of innovation, and it will be perfectly consistent and logical to say the States have no rights under the Constitution except those held temporarily by consent of the National Government.

Then it follows that an act of Congress might sweep from existence all State lines and State governments, and blot out one half of the American system.

Now upon this great and grave occasion it is expected of the old Jackson-Douglas Democrata and Whigs of the South to put forward their orators. Alexander H. Stephens, Ben. H. Hill, T. B. Culberson, and others of their lik, to thwart

orators, Alexander H. Stephens, Ben. H. Hill, T. B. Culberson, and others of their lik, to thwart the measures of the rampant time-servers, and prevent this said and irremediable work of destruction. Nowis the time for these old Unionant constitutional leaders to show their ability and statemanship, their sagacity and patro-tim, for the time has surely come when they must raily around the old nucleus of the South and form a compact party that will drive to the wall the old secession lovers and liberty haters, and thus place the South in harmony and accord with the national party now defending and protecting the great American system of government.

Be assured that, it undertaken, every power and opportunity possible will be rendered you

me assured that, it undertaken, every power and opportunity possible will be rendered you and your associates for timely and gallant work. If you latter now, you lorget your early instruc-tion, falaity your own teachings, and insertle in our national history your utter inconsistency, Soon will be heard again the ralling gray of the old conservatives of the South calling together

the statesmen and patriots, to unite in putting to shame the party attempting to do this great wrong. Then how this one act of omission will hang about your nocks like a millstone, and you be cast asile as unit for the emergency. He not buil-dozed by partisan unkeshirts but to the front, as men, declare your convictions, and do battle against all innovations of designing

do natura against an immorations of designing men against the scopic's great Magna Charta-the dearest palladium of our rights. Hill, Ste phene, Cullerson, Young, you are expected at the front. The people, trespective of late party at fliations, are waiting to hear you sound the slarm.

alarm.

The stillness betokens a storm of indignation never to be forgotten by those who participate

The stillness betokens a storm of indignation never te be fregotten by those who participate in or consent to the perpetration of the crime against constitutional fiberty.

The question as to who shall be the President for the next four years to dwarfed into insignificance by this bold attempt of seinth men to revolutionize and deserve this areat Resouths.

The liberties of all the people of this nation are

involved, and the moral force of our example upon other nations will be greatly impaired if we do not appreciate the situation and rise to the emergency.

mergency. Let this "Land of the free and home of the

Ent this "Land of the free and home of the brave" depart one jet from its fundamental principles and constitutional anchorage and we become at once the derision of seewned heads and a sead and humilating failure as an exponent of the largest liberty.

The emergency is upon us—let no disaster occur by any act of omission!

Spoiling the Court.

(From Yesteeday's N. Y. Tribune.)

The more one examines the hybrid tripartite commission the more objectionable does it appear. Even supposing that Congress possesses the power to just upon the validity of the return, can Congress delegate that power to another body? Can Congress create officers unknown to the Constitution or the statutes and fill them with its own members and with members of the Supreme Court? 'Can Congress impose upon the Supreme Court? Can Congress impose upon the justices a duty foreign to their proper functions? These are grave questions which some of the gentlemen in Washington appear to have overlooked.

gentlemen in Washington appear to have overlooked.

There is another point that demands notice.
The title of Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden to the
Presidency may very well be brought before the
Suprome Court for indictal decision. If it be not
directly presented, it may be havelved in some
suit arising legitimately out of this disputed election. What then will be the result: The highest
of our tribunals will be called upon to decide the
most delicate and important question that can be
submitted to it, and a majority of the bench will
be disqualified to sit. Five out of the ninejudges
will have already passed upon the case before
trial. Two of the remainder will be enough to
decide one of the nost momentous issues ever
presented to a court of law. Thus we shall have
spoiled a good court to make a bad commission.

Supragas are the week points in the rear.

SUNDAYS are the week points in the year.

THE TOASTS In Providence celebrations are to THE OLD COMMODORS pronounced his name

It is now decided by competent judges that May's wound is not probe-able.

THE MAN who broke his collar-bone wrestling with the key pavement on Seventh street was mad only because he smashed his watch.

Bismancz says: "France has nothing to with the Eastern question." But we must w until France says so herself.

Pants dress makers send out dressed dolls to their customers as samples of what they can do in the way of dressing up the female figure. What has become of the chaste and spotiess Whitherse, the great conspired against! His testimony is in order before Mr. Lemoyne's com-mittee.

If THE National Returning Hoard should count Tilden in, upon whom will the responsibility rest? Will Senator Conkling and the other Re-publican Senators who voted for the scheme an-

THE WORLD'S finest poems have been conceived in poverty and oppression. One of the greatest modern poets said that great song writers "Were eradled into poetry by wrong. And learned in suffering what they taught in song."

THE LATE "Reform" Presidential campaign has resulted in paralyzing business, stopping all pub-lic work and bringing consequent misery upon thousands of workingmen's families throughout

Over SEVENTY MEMBERS of the Vermont Legislature attend prayor-meeting every morning, and yet the United States Senators from that State are in favor of gambling, as is exemplified in the dice-box compromise.

APTER HAVING PURCHASED his sweethoart a pair of ten-button gloves, he handed them to the servant, who, on presenting them to her mistress, said: "Here, ma'am: a young man has sent you some leggins." Dors Major Richards and his three detectives, to wit Miller, McDevitt and McEifresh, think that tiny little Billy Cook will be as able to get them out of their present trouble as he was anxious to get them into it?

What is Pelton, Tilden's nephew, doing here! Has he ascertained how many "mules" will be required to "carry" the weak-kneed Republican Representatives whom Speaker Randall will appoint on the National Returning Board?

WHITE CHIESTS—ghosts, probably, excepted— are in reality less recognizable than black ones; a knowledge of which fact was frequently taken alvantage of by blockade-runners, who lessened the risk of capture by painting their vessels white.

white.

Away now in the cold waters of the North
See lie the cities of Vineta and Julin, buried
there by some convulsion of nature long years
ago, and now, as the sharmen pass over the spot
where they are, glimpess of their ruins are seen—
so they age.

The statement is still passing the rounds of the press to the effect that Senator Ferry intends to resign the Presidency of the Senate at the 1st of February. We are authorized to state that such is not the case, nor has the Senate intimated in any manner that the change is desired.

A CORRESPONDENT from Pennsylvania writes that if the Senate and House are too feeble to that it life Senate and House are too receive to have the electoral vote counted in their presence, according to the Constitution, they should appoint each two justices of the Suprems Court to act for them while they sit by, keep sober and watch the count made by them in conjunction with the President of the Senate.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY has had its ups and downs. That omnipotent power, who made a universe and by the subtle skill of a matter creator formed systems of solar light and stellar worlds; he who has made kings and unmade them as with a breath; reared powerful princi-palities and dashed them to shattered fragments jamines and unamed them to statewed fragments at well; he, in a crisis which made it a grave necessity, brought into existence the Republican party, only to have it disemboweled by its weak-kneed leaders, who have thrown its vistory into a lottery, plasing folly at the wheel and allowing defeat to draw the glittering prize of national lower.

PERSONAL. F. L. Miller, Philadelphia, is at Willard's. William Cook, Chicago, is a guest at Wil-

A. H. Hoyt, Santa Fe, N. M., has rooms at

Rev. J. B. Smithers, Boston, is sojourn-

ing at Willard's.

W. S. Sawyer and Miss Ella Sawyer, Penusylvania, are stopping at Willard's.

Alexander Knox and Hugh L. Bond, New York, are registered at Willard's.

Hon. W. P. Kellogg, ex Governor of Louis-Field Marshal Murat Halstead, of Cincin-

admired by the Doma.

We are glid to amounce the return to our city of Miss Rancom, the well-known artist, from the value of Miss Rancom, the well-known artist, from the value of the Miss Rancom and the value of the delightful recognition which rendered her studied in the past like reserve of the edits will be retired.

C. L. Jones, Albany; David Herbert, Philadelphia: P. N. Spofford and George Narris, New York: E. A. Rumaith Man; H. P. Spiener, Conn.; C. S. Ford and J. N. Hosyerfued, Corning, N. T.: John B. Plat and Dr. G. A. Brandteth, New York, are among this recent arrivals at the Arlinghon.

David W. Sellers, Philada.; Wm. H. Abel,

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.
THURSDAY, January 2), 1877.
After our report closed at 2 a. m. yesterlay,
Mr. MORTON took the floor, but said he was not able to go on with his remarks to-night, and moved that the Senata adjourn.

The question was put, and decided in the nega

ive.
The year and nays were demanded. Funding Nr. SHERMAN said he thought the bill was Mr. SHEHMAN said be thought the bill was being unduly pressed. The opponents of the bill had spoken only about five hours, while one of the friends of the bill had complete many more lina that number of hours, and Mr. Monrow was the only member of the committee who opposed the bill, and it seemed no more than right to give way to his request, and let the vote be taken to... Mr. EDMUNDS said the bill was not his, and the case was not his, and if the Senate decided to adjourn they could do so, but if this bill was to be available at all it must be passed at once. The years and mays were taken, and resulted—years to, mays 41, and the Senate refused to adjourn.

year 25, mays 41, and the Senate refused to ad-journ.

The Democrats voted nearly solid against ad-journment.

year 25, mays 41, and the Senate refused to adjourn.

The Democrate voted nearly solid against adjournment.

Speech of Mr. Morton.

Mr. MORTON said that the undue hiele in the passage of this bill was unprecedented and use the result of a passage of this bill was unprecedented and the said the result of a passage of this bill was unprecedented and of hiele and the said of the

wolsting the Constitution, and that is what this bill proposes to do, and he believed it was intended to do it.

This comment as court, and he begins the service of the comment of the co

recting to others.

Speech of Mr. Blaine.

Mr. BLAINE said he appreciated the gravity of this occasion as much as any one precent, and he was not embarraised by any pravious record on this question. He would not vest in any man or any body, of corrieon mee, they to choose none to voty of corrieon mee, they to choose none to vest in these men. He did not believe nones to vest in these men. He did not believe could not shad the power, nor could it delegate the power to do what this bill proposed to do, and he could not shave this bill, He trusted that before this session closed some measurs to adjust such difficulties would be perfected that would be acceptable to all and would endure for ages to counce.

Speech of Mr. Howe.

net that had taken place since the Constitution was frames.

Speech of Mr. Eaton.

Mr. EATON said he proposed to act on his own conviction, without regard to party. He did not believe the power to count the votes reposed in the President of the Senate, neither did it belong to the Honse. Was it, then, in the two Houses! He believed it was, and that it was to be done by the joint action of the two Houses. Concurrent action has been the rule and and presented to reach the joint action of the two Houses. Concurrent action has been the rule and and presented to any commission or tribunal, and the fact that this contrivance does confer that power to reason enough for sinking it. The two Houses cannot confer that power are associated to the power. He was one of the power in the power and the could not vote for the bill. He did not know which party was to be benefited by the bill, but he had heard some one say that both parties would get cheated by it. Another reason why he opposed the bill was that it introduced two new factors into the electorat count vir...

He was opposed to it, and it would never become a law by his vote.

Mr. THURMAN said he hoped this bill would

outsiders and the President of the United States. He was opposed to it, and it would never become a law by his vote. Mr. THURNIAN said he hoped this bill would become a permanent measure, and be used for all time, for he did not believe this country could stand the strain of a quadrennial election without some such measure or a constitutional amend-

seams une serain of a quargennia election without some such measure or a constitutional amendment.

Speech of Mr. Whyte.

Mr. Whyt're presented a petition of several citienes of Washington, D. C., protesting against livenes of the property of the bill to be unconstitutional, and if it was love a permanent thing he should certainly oppose it. He said that it was the duty of the President of the Senate to count the votes, and if there had been no election, the House should proceed immediately to elect a President. He said it was a power exercised by the Governors of all the States, and was an act to be intransed to the President of the Senate to the Covernor of all the States, and was an act to be intransed to the President services by the paucity of all these sects could have taken place if it had not been constitutional and right, and if he opposed this bill and was overcome by the paucity of those who agreed with him, he could at least hide himself behind the windom and action of some of the wheet of the covernor, and they could not, therefore, go back of the occritheate was entitled to as much respect as that of any Governor. He expected, however, that he should support this bill, as it was to be used only on this occasion, but he doubted the authority to confer any such power upon members of the Supreme Court, and coundered it unconstitutional.

Speech of Mr. Merrimon.

Mr. MERRIMON said he had very grave dentits about the power upon this commission, but he would resolve his doubt in favor of law and order and peace, and as this bill was created for an emergency, he would support it.

Speech of Mr. Burnside.

port it.

Br. BURNSIDE said he havered the reference of disputed returns to the Juliges of the Suproma Court at the last season of the Senate, and he should favor this bill now. He disliked to differ with the Senator from Indiana, whom he had followed by the Senator from Indiana, whom he had followed by the Senator from Indiana, whom he had followed by the Senator to believe that it was from an honest difference of opinion.

Mr. EDMUNIS said be had a few remarks to make the cript to be made and the senator from Senator to the senator that the Senator from Ohio would agree with him that it was not wise for anybody or any party to stuffly filed for the sake of a topocary gain, and not to accept the conditions of this bill would be a cimplete statification of its own record by the Republican In 18 tests to party hed that it could ge behind

stultification of its own record by the Republican party.

In 186 the party held that it could go behind the returns and decide upon the votes. Ahout ten morths ago the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported a bill submitting these questions to the Supreme Court, All the Republicans entry voted for the bill, and only three Republicans entry voted for the bill, and only three Republicans esposed it. The twenty-second joint rule was good enough for the Republicans when they had both Rousse under their central, but it was not good enough one. He result at some length from the remarks of Mr. Chefff that all the second to have been

ent one at that time. In regard to the personal remarks that had been made, he should have them with the purson with whom they originated. As in as all the material points of the bill was concerned, the Republicans were on all four

them with the person with whom they originated. As far as as il the material points of the bill was concerned, the Republicans were on all-fours with him.

Mr. DAWES withdrew the amendment offered by him early in the evening.

Mr. DAWES withdrew the amendment offered by him early in the evening.

Senator had pointly indicated him and the Senator from Indians, but the begged to pleas for a separate trial. He was not sware that he had been treacherons to the Republican party, or had spoken differently under different circumstances, but he did not think he may have voted and spoken differently under different circumstances, but he did not think he did, many other Senators wight to have a specify transmittal to the same place. Mr. S. then repeated his objections to the bill and relierated them.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Vermont had arraigned him in language which melted he case on the prepare the remarks upon the language of the bill and the senator from Vermont took but little interest to the matter at that time, and his interest consists of cheefy in passing such a bill as this. The Senator from Vermont took but little interest to the matter at that time, and his interest consists of cheefy in objecting to the bill. If he had changed him mind, or mod are remarks inconsistent with those he denoted the same. He then read from speedes of Messer. EDMUNES, TRUMBAR, RAVARO and CONKLING to show that their speeches to-day did not contain the same sentiment which they held at that time.

Mr. EDMUNDS read his speech, to which Mr.

Mesers. EDMUNISS. TRUBNAN, HAVARO and CONKLING to show that their speeches to-day did not contain the same sculturents which they held at that time INTIS read his speech, to which Mr. Mouron had alluded, and claimed that It was capable of a different construction.

Mr. MORTON submitted an amendment providing that nothing herein shall authorise the commission to inquire into the certificates of the returning officers of the State, to inquire into the Mr. EDMUNIS moved to amend the amendment by making it read "the commission shall inquire into," Re.

Brief remarks were made on the smeadments by Mesers. EDMUNIS, SHERMAN, MORTON and SARGENT, and the years and mays were detaunded on the smeadment who the amendment to the amendment who the amendment and the season of the same of the commission shall in the memory of the same of the commission of the memory of the same of the

vote being taken was secuared carriou-yeas, 4; nays, 17.

Yeas-Mesers, Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Buyr, Booth, Roatwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christian, Chaffee, Christian, Christian, Chaffee, Christian, Christian, Christian, Christian, Colditaria, Cardon, Howe, Johnston, Jones, or Fla, Jones, Nev., Relly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonsid, Felblan, Maxey, Mertham, Korrill, Price, Rangellian, Maxey, Mertham, Korrill, Price, Rangellian, Maxey, Mertham, Wallace, Whyte, Whidom, Withers and Wight-47.

Nays-Mesers, Blaine, Brines, Cameron, Or Pa., Cameron, Wall., Clayfon, Convert, Doyser, Saion, Cameron, Mayent, Sherman and West-17.

At 710 o'clock a. m., on motion of Mr. ED.

At 7:10 o'clock a.m., on motion of Mr. ED-MUNDS, the Senate adjourned till Friday at 12 o'clock. MUNDS, the Senate adjourned till Friday at 12 o'cleck.

House of Representatives.

As soon as the Chapiain had concluded his prayer, Mr. Sympson, one of the clerks of the Senate, appeared and announced the passage by that body of the bill to provide for the count of the electoral votes.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., oBered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report upon the expediency and utility of establishing a harbor of refuge above Newport, Ky. Adopted.

Mr. VANCE, of N. C., introduced a bill authorizing the transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury of all trocks, &c., now in the possession of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to Indian trust funds. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md., the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to report as

On motion of Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md., the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to report as to the fessibility of providing by law that the metric system shall be used for the payment of all duties for the customs service of the United States, and that he report the variest moment when such a law could take effect.

Mr. WHITING, of III, presented the memorial of the Hoard of Trade of Peoria, III, in favor of the passage of the compromise electoral bill. Ordered princed and referred ER, of W. Va., the Precident was requested, if not incompatible with epublic interest, to communicate all papers not heretofore sent to Congress in relation to Col. Steinberger's official acts in the Samoan Islands.

RENATE SLECTORAL BILL.

SENATE ELECTORAL BILL.

Mr. PAYNE, of Ohlo, mored to take up the Senate bill in relation to the electoral vote, and to refer the same to the special committee on the subject.

After a good deal of discussion as to the arrangement of business, it was argued that the bill should now be taken up; that if the House desired it there should be a night session and an alj-norment until an hour to-morrow; that the debate should run until 3 o clock to-morrow after, need, when the previous question should be simulified by the should be in the and five-minute special run with 3 clock to morrow after, need, when the previous question should be simulified by the should be in ten and five-minute special run with 5 when the should be in ten and five-minute special run when they have been decided by the committee that Mr. McChart shoul open the discussion.

the committee that Mr. McChant shoul open the discussion.

Speech of Mr. McCrary.

Nr. McCRARY of lown, then took the floor and said he regarded this as the meet momentous of questions. There had frequently been differences of opinion as to disputed votes in a Presidential election; but there never was acase before in which one vote would determine the result. He called attention to the fact that there was a great diversity of opinion as to the result of the late stretch. At feast twenty millions of people bestection. At feast twenty millions of people bestection. At feast twenty millions deleved with dent, while another twenty millions believed with dent, while another twenty millions believed with equal sincerity that Mr. Tidoon had been elected. He did not propose now to discuss the question as to who he believed was elected. But in view of the diversity of opinion he wanted to show the necessity of a legal stribunal for the settlement where the ship of state would be broken to pieces. He would not discuss the question of which party was right or wrong, but he wanted to impress upon the House of Representatives the fact that the differences of opinion could be estitled by legislation.

by the forest of opinion could be settled by legis-lation.

IThere was one point upon which there was not much difference of opinion, and that was that under the Constitution it is in the power of Con-gress, by legislation, to preserbe a node of count-ing the vote and declaring the result. But there can exclude the vote of a State. In view of the difference of opinion, he did not think that there would be acquiseence in a result that would be brought about by such action. He doubted, also, whether there would be acquiseence in a result declared by the acting Vice President alone. Mr. show the positions on which the differences of opinion were based.

show the positions of which the differences of opinion were based.

Speech of Mr. Hunton.

Mr. HUNTUN, of Va. reviewed the history of the last slection, and said he believed that the history of the last slection, and said he believed that it could be seen that the last slection and said he believed that it could delegate its authority to the tribunal proposed by the pending bill. He did not regard the bill as a permanancy. It was a mere temporary expedient to bridge over the present struggle and to settle a great disputed question in a manner that would be estifactory to all particular that the bill proposed was te provide a mode for the ascertainment of the votes and to provide a mode for the ascertainment of the votes and to provide a mode to the should be counted. There was nothing that intringed upon the rights of the House in the bill.

Speech of Mr. Goode.

There was nothing that infringed upon the rights of the House in the bill.

Speech of Mr. Goode.

Mr. GOODE, of Va., regarded the efforts of the joint committee as in the highest degree commendable. They had shown a parietic and self-sacrificing spirit in their labors, and he, for one, accepted his share of the responsibility, and would give the plan his hearty and cordial support. He believed there was an earnest desire upon the part of many Republicans that there should be no agreement on this plan. What Sanuel J. Tilden President, and the President of the Senate would exercise an assumed right to declare Gov. Hayes the President, and we would then have a dual government, and then one party or the other must make an ignominious surrender, or there must be a flight. Expressions of disapprobation on the Republican side.] Are gentlemen proposed for that, Are they president to peak the president of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the consequences of which none cut of the course the cou

"ory favio and let slip the dogs of war". Ho appealed to gentlemen to pause before they entered upon a course the consequence of which none could inread the consequence of which none could for the course of the consequence of which none in the choight nothing could be more disarrous when the course of the course of the course to be a surper, and therefore he wanted this question settled in such a way as that all would accept it. He therefore advocated this bill. There were men who held that the President of the Senate could count the vote. To such this bill was unconstitutional, and he did not expect their votes. The commission, proposed by this bill was not, as had been claimed, an umpire course of the course of the control of the course of the co

intended to be convered by this statement be true, then there never was before so humiliating a fact for the Republic to consider.

It is an assertion that trusted representatives of the people, and men who are supposed to be selected for high character and infalligence, are not expands of the people, and men who are supposed to be selected for high character and infalligence, are not expands of the count for men, the control of the people of the supposed to buy the control of the people of the country whom it was applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. They may have a bias on account of old party associations; but he repudiated the idea that that bias would control their action. The act we are about to do will stand as one of the grandest in human history. The annals of the grandest in human history. The annals of the grandest in human history. The annals allowing decided in war and peach if first and selections decided in war and peach in the continuence of the state. For a thousand years our children will read that, while in a struggle for executive pewer, other republics have gone down; that our ship of state amountered the storm, but that in the midst of the storm and the conflict the august and awail figure of law rese over the support of the peace of the storm and the conflict the august and awail figure of law rese over the support of the peace of the state. When the support is all?"

waters with the imperious mandate, "Peace": He sill?

Speech of Mr. Hale.

Mr. HALE, of Me., referred to the fact that it had been asserted that all commercial communities in the cities framed this bill. That may be so, but he believed that all commercial communities in the cities framed this bill. That may be so, but he believed that he would be sustained by the country in his opposition to it. The bill assumed that Congress had a right to control the selection of President—an assumption that would not be sustained by the people. There was not a word in the bill which recognised the integrity of and destroys the clientoral system. He denied had not be sustained by the people. There was not a was proposed in the act. The composition of the authority to throttle the electoral system, as was proposed in the act. The composition of the tribunal was an assant upon the Supreme Court, for it dragged them into the political aroua Apply the rule of common sense, and the fact could not be denied that one man at last, as the tribunal was composed, would settle the Presidential quastion.

could not be denied that one man at last, as the tribunal was composed, would settle the Presidential question.

To DESTROY THE EFFECT.

Mr. HOAH here had read a telegrom from Baston stating that the Massachusetts Legislator had too stating that the Massachusetts Legislator had too stating that the Massachusetts Legislator had the day indured the hill by a vote of 120 to 12.

Speech of Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. HEWITT, of N. Y. said that he would have preferred not to speak on this question, but he was called upon to do so because of the perular position he had compiled in the late campaign.

After a review of the late election Mr. Hewrer said that after the votes had been cast measures were completed to count Tillien out and Hayes in, the Senate should source had been cast measures were completed to count Tillien out and Hayes in, the Senate should source has high office to Hayes and enforce his right by the use of the army, which was now around this Capitol. But the House would not have been a passive speciator of this programm.

The objects of the Democracy in the late election were not so much to put any particular man in the Presidency as to refurm the administration of the Government by which its diagraceful personal character of past years should cause to exist. But they sho unlied to regard the plain research they are not be a partiot, and he would labor carnestly for the attainment of an object to secure the election of the rightful President He was, therefore, for the bill, which was more a plan of settlement than a compromise. He had not considered the quasiton whether Tilden or Hayes would be elected, but he wanted the right man has guranted.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, opposed the bill on the

man imaginated.

Speech of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, opposed the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and because it deprived the Vice President of the performance of a plain and specifie duty. It simulied a constitutional power of the House; was a violation of State rights, and dragged the judiciary into pulitics. pullifes.
The House ther, at \$410, took a recens till 7:30 p. m.

Evening Session.

The galleries were crowded when the House was called to order after the recess, but on the floor there were but few members escattered here and there, not numbering over thirty in all.

Mr. HOOPER, of Miss., occupied the Chair, and recognized Mr. Callewell, of Tenn, as entitled to the floor for the remaining fifteen minutes of the hour belonging to Mr. HEWETT.

utes of the hour belonging to Mr. Hawitt.

Mr. CALDWELL argued that it was not material who counted the votes, but the grave question was who should dedde what votes were to be counted. He beld that the question should was under the total control of the votes and the dealer was under the tonstitution, an under the votes might properly be counted by the Vice President. Foreseeing the impossibility of the votes might properly be contact by the Vice President the vote, he favored the adoption, before danger was encountered, of providing a means of affect. The measure presented the only reasonable hope to his mind of a means of averting threatened difficulties. As a partisan he was willing to submit his case to the tribunal proposed.

ne was willing to shumit his case to the triumal proposed.

Mr. STEVENSON of Ill, had read the rescontions adopted by the citizens of Bhoomington, Ill. ravoring the passage of the bill, and said he desired to give lis indoresment, humble as it might be, to the bill. He halted the measure as a prace measure for the country. He believed no plan could be devised more fair, more just, than was one in whose decipe presented. The tributal was one in whose decipe and of all classes all over the country would acquisece.

was one in whose decisions the people of all classes all over the country would acquisees.

Speech of Mr. Caulfield.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Ill., said this was not a purtisan question, but a legal one. He cared not for the party feeling which had been aroused in the late struggle. He ared not who was declared the late through the ared not who was declared the late of the late through the cared not would not said the law. He desired to address the House as he would address the Supreme Court, if he appeared before it to argue the question. He claimed that the President of the Senate could only preside over the joint assembly by the consent of the two Houses, and would it be said that a person who might be deposed by the joint assembly had the substitute of the said of the late. He had, after a that was obnoxious to the Constitution, and he believed it the best that could be devised, although he was not prepared to say that he would be willing to accept it as the law for all time.

Speech of Mr. Springer.

Mr. SPHINGER, of Ill., referred to the very general prostration of business interests of the country, and said the people were looking to a peaceful settlement of the Presidential question as the beginning of more prosperous days. He denied that there was any delegation of power by the two Houses, but simply the reforence of a question by the two Houses to a tribunal for a peaceful settlement of the Presidential question as the beginning of more prosperous days. He denied that there was any delegation of power by the two Houses, but simply the reforence of a question by the two Houses to a tribunal for a peaceful settlement of the Presidenty to it they would be willing to submit the question of the Presidency to it.

Speech of Mr. Springer.

be willing to submit the question of the Presidency to it.

Mr. Williard Mich. and the histery of large committees was that conflicts would arise, and with every nation peril succeeded porf. The American nation was no exception, and the present danger came like a rising cloud over the political horizon. Fatriotism and duty enjoined such action as would enable the country to meet the storm and ride it out in safety. Hereinforcher had been no instance in which the closeness of the vote made it a question which of its citizen had been only to preside over the Government of the storm and ride it out in safety. Hereinforcher had been onlied to preside over the Government of the safety of the vote made it a question arose as to the result in three of the Bitates of the Union. The people of the country were not willing to see any person accept the position that he was not closely outlided to, or around whom there could be a shadow of doubt as to his right. Then chen another danger—that of conflict between the contesting parties; and capital, always timid, shrank back, and the country suffered in all its material interests the difficulties and make the danger of strife more imminent.

The bill seemed the only safe recourse

eais the difficulties and make the danger of strife more imminent.

The bill seeined the only safe recourse against unsafe expedients in the future even could present dangers be averted. He could not bring binessi to believe that the Constitution as single individual on the one hand, or a bare ma-jority of one House on the other. The jurisdic-tion constitutionally resided in both Houses, set-ing independently. He advocated the proposed tribunal as an aid to the two Houses in reaching a just and righteous conclusion. While the bill cassity, he believed it a natural outgrowth of the Constitution that want dreceive the approval of all the people of the country.

Successfully.

Speech of Mr. A. Herr Smith.

Nr. A. HERR SMITH, of Pa., said there was but one guide in determining who should count the votes, and that was the Constitution, and this he quoted, claiming that it destry imposed the duty on the President of the Senate, the tellers simply doing clerical work for him. He etted precedents, and claimed all were in support of its views.

his views.

Speech of Mr, Garfield.

Mr, GARFHELD said he desired, in the outset, to state some good things in the bill. It was intended to prevent strict, to bridge over the present difficulties, and produce a result giving the person declared elected a clearer title to his seat than perhaps any other plan. He had confidence in the tribuns proposed, and as a partisan he did not fear the result.

With and hear said on the floor to-day that there in the tribuinal proposed, and as a partisan he did not fear the result.

It had been said on the floor to-day that there was danger of civil war. The Roman Sennie would never sit when the flag was displayed signi-giting war and that Rome was monaced. With all his soul he despised the threat of civil war. A brave man and a great mation should do solding under a threat like that. The bill was ground. The objections to it should be on grounds that would overcome all the good in the full that he had cited. He we went over the action of the framers of the Constitution in relation to the mode of selection of a Frestient, and said one seventi of all the Madison papers were devoted to this subject proposition to put the election in the hand of the greatest was any recovery with

covered that this was a dangerous principle, and so lie discussion proceeds. It he power was withches in the discussion proceeds. It he power was withches in the control of the control o

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